### THE ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

MAJORITY OF THE OPPOSITION ESTIMATED AT THIRTY-EIGHT.

BUSTIN M'CARTHY RE-ELECTED FROM LONGFORD

-SIR WILFRED LAWSON RETURNED. ndon, July 16 .- At 2:30 o'clock the returns show the election of 265 Conservatives, 45 Liberal Unionists, 262 Liberals, 64 anti-Parnellites, 9 Parnellites and 3 Laborists. This gives the Government 310 members

and the Opposition 338.
Out of the twenty-two seats remaining to the House, sixteen are likely to fall to the Opposition and six to the Unionists. The House of Commons will thus finally consist of \$16 Unionists, against 854 members of the Liberal sections. The motley composition of this majority as opposed to a compact body of Unionists does not dismay and does not even depress the official Liberals, who are confronting the fact that a considerable majority of the British members are still Unionists. They contend that Mr. Gladstone has the absolute right by law and precedent to carry his Home Rule measure by Irish votes alone. The tone of the Liberal executive to day is entirely

altered regarding the proposed delay in the Home Rule bill, probably inspired by communications they have received. They now assert that Mr. Gladstone will have the full approval of the party in expediting Home

"The Times" holds that the Unionists are amply strong enough to prevent Mr. Gladstone from carrying a revolutionary measure, and can afford to wait until his heterogeneous following is dissolved by internal connicts and rivalries, and until the incompetence of the Ministers, crippled by every variety of impracti-

cable promise, has been exhibited to the world.

Mr. Gladstone, "The Times" continues, now depends upon the Irish. Not being members of his party, they will not obey his whips. Nine Par-nellites will be sufficient to prevent transactions between the Gladstonians and anti-Parnellites, who, soliged to maintain their independence of all English parties, will be forced to refuse anything short of Parnell's Home Rule, which, if Mr. Gladstone ventured

to propose it, would break up the English Liberals.
"The Times" confirms the information already cabled by the representative of the Associated Press that Lord Salisbury will not resign until the debate at the opening of Parliament compels Mr. Gladstone

to disclose his policy.

This afternoon the election returns showed only one seat gained by the Liberals. This was in the South Division of Lincolnshire, where, in the general election of 1886, A. R. Heath, Conservative, was returned without opposition. Mr. Heath contested the district this year, but Mr. Perks, his Liberal opponent,

was elected by a majority of 830.

Justin McCarthy, the leader of the anti-Parnellites. who was defeated in Londonderry a few days ago, much to the delight of the Parnellites, was elected yesterday in the North Division of Longford, beating his Conservative opponent, J. M. Wilson, by a majority of

Sir Wilfrid Lawson, an advanced Radical, who favors the disestablishment of the Church, the abolition of the House of Lords, and the doing away with standing armies, has been elected in the Cockermouth Division of Cumberland, which he lost in the election of 1885, by a majority of ten votes, but which, standing as a istonian Liberal, he carried in 1886. Sir Wilfrid is well-known for his devotion to the temperance cause. and as leader of the United Kingdom Alliance. He has been in Parliament off and on, since 1859. In March, 1864, he asked for permission to introduce the measure now so well known as the Permissive bill, the main principle of which was the giving to two-thirds of any parish or township an absolute veto upon all licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors granted within their districts. This bill was supported by forty members of the House. On June 18, 1880, Sir Wilfrid succeeded in carrying his "Local Option" resolution by a majority of 26, Baron Ferdinand James de Rothschild, Liberal Unionist, who has represented the Aylesbury Division of Buckinghamshire since 1883, has again been returned by his constituents in that district. and as leader of the United Kingdom Alliance.

#### T. P. O'CONNOR ON THE OUTLOOK.

London, July 17 .- T. P. O'Connor, in his paper, "The Sanday Sun," to-day, says: "The Opposition have a majority, not so large as some expected, but still a substantial majority, which in the days of Palmerstor would be regarded as gigantic. The question now is whether Mr. Gladstone can carry his measures and hold out long enough. Our own impression is that he can and ought. He is steadily and immutably ne can and ought. He is steadily and immutably bound to hold two things: First, not to allow himself to be forced on the country until he has reformed the whole system of registration; second, not to allow his hand to be forced in the House of Lords.

THE RESULTS IN DETAIL. CANDIDATES RETURNED IN VARIOUS DISTRICTS WITH AND WITHOUT OPPOSITION. London, July 16 .- The following returns have been

Witshire, Wilton Division-Viscount Folkestone (Con-ervative); majority, 416. In 1885, Liberal majority,

servative); majority, 10. In cost.

822; 1886, Liberal-Unionist unopposed.
Lincolnshire, South Division—B. W. Perks (Liberal);
majority, 839. In 1885, Liberal majority, 1211; 1886,
Conservative unopposed. Here the Liberals gain a scat.
Longford, North Division—Justin McCarthy (anti-Parnellite), 2,741; J. M. Wilson (Conservative), 283.

Anti-Parnellite majority, 2,458. In 1885, Nationalist majority, 2,420; 1886. Nationalist unopposed; by-election,

Nationalist unopposed.

Wexford, South Division-J. Barry (anti-Parnellite); majority, 1,661. In 1885, Nationalist unopposed; 1886,

majority, 1,661. In 1885, Nationalist unopposed.
Fermanach, South Division—J. Magittigan (anti-Parnellite): majority, 621. In 1885, Nationalist majority,
1,393, 1886, Nationalist majority, 1,233.
Galway, East Division—J. Roche (anti-Parnellite), 3,382;
J. Lynum (Parnellite), 974. Anti-Parnellite majority,
2,408. In 1885, Nationalist majority, 4,513, 1886, Na-

tionalist unopposed; by-election, Nationalist unopposed.

Returns from the following districts show the election of candidates of the same political parties as the previous incumbents of the seats by majorities not differing in any material respect from those given in the previous elec-Cambridge, Wisbeck Division-The Hon. Arthur Brand

Durham, Chester-le-Street Division-J. Joicey (Liberal)

Devon, South Moiton Division-G. Lambert (Liberal). Derbyshire, likeston Division-Sir W. B. Foster (Lib-Donegal, South Division-J. S. McNeill (anti-Parnell-

Anglesey, Wales-T. P. Lewis (Liberal).

Sussex, Hersham Division-Sir W. Bartellot (Conserva Norfolk, Southwest Division-L. L. Hare (Conservative). Buckinghamshire, Aylesbury Division-Baron F. De

Rothschild (Liberal-Unionist).
Somerset, East Division-Henry Hobbouse (Liberal-Tyrone, North Division-Lord E. Hemilton (Conserva-

Kent, Ashford Division-L. Hardy (Conservative)

Surrey, Kingston Division-Sir Richard Temple (Con-Cumberland, Cockermouth Division-Sir Wilfred Lawson

Hertfordshire, St. Albans Division-W. H. Bingham Cox (Conservative).
Ciamorganshire, East Division-Alfred Thomas (Liberel)

Ciamorgan-shire, East Division—Affred Thomas (Liberal). Merionethshire—T. E. Ellis (Liberal). Cardigan-hire—W. Bowen Rowlands (Liberal). Cornweil, Staustell Division—W. A. McArthur (Liberal). County Dublin, North Division—J. J. Ciancy (Par-

Leitrim, South Division-J. Tully (anti-Parnellite).

File te hire-Samuel Smith 'Liberal'.
Leicestershire, Bosworth Division-C. B. Maclaren

Monmouthshire, West Division-C. M. Warmington Pembrokeshire, Walcs-Morgen Rees Davies (Liberal). Yorkshire, Sowerby Division-J. W. Mellor, Liberal. Shipley Division-W. P. Byles, Liberal.

# THE ST. JOHN'S DISASTER.

A DIFFICULTY OVER ABJENTEE LANDLORDS-BLOWING DOWN DANGEROUS WALLS.

Hallfax, N. S., July 16 .- "The Hallfax Herald" pub lishes this morning a cable dispatch from St. John's,

The weather continues warm, and the houseles people are not suffering. Temporary sheds have been exected for the majority, and relief in food and clothing is being distributed by the committee appointed by the Government. A special session of the Legis-lature will probably be held to deal with the questions of rebuilding and landlordism. The greater part of the land burned over belongs to absentee landlords. and tenants will not rebuild on the short leases with erous conditions. The creation of a land court and the purchase by the Government of the whole water is being agitated. The problem will be found a

naval forces, under command of Commodore Sir Baldwin Walker, K. C. B., are engaged in blowing down dangerous walls. The safes belonging to most the business establishments have been opened. bank vaults, Supreme Court records and savings bank books are in good order. The records of the Crown Lands Department were destroyed. The manucoripts of important acts of Parliament passed at the there is no copy in existence. The largest mercantile ints had English-made safes. They all proved werthices, their contents being completely do-

stroyed, while Canadian and American makes came

"Public gratitude to the Canadian people for prompt and generous assistance is warmly and sev-erally expressed. The effect must be to draw closer the relations between the two colonies."

Since the last list of subscribers to the St. John's fund was published, the following subscriptions have been received by Henry E. Hobert, the chairman of the Charities Committee of the Produce Exchange: George Heritage and A. Henthubl, 810 each; John D. Jones and Bemecke and Co., \$100 each; Employes

D. Jones and Bemecke and Co., 8100 each; Employes Winter & Smillie, \$20; Catterfield, "cnsh." \$10; R. Mc D. Kirkland, \$50; "The Times" from Sympathizers, box of clothing and \$1; L. G., through "The Times," \$5; O. A. Harsey & Son, \$100; C. H. Warner, \$5; M. B. Phillips, Jones & Co., \$25; John Wakeman & Co., \$25; cash, \$1; John Royle, through The Tribune, \$5; total, \$457.

The following gifts have been received through the National Bank of the Republic in aid of the sufferers from the fire: Previously nchrowdedged, \$497; J. & W. Seligman & Co., \$50; N. W. Harris & Co., \$25; £4-ward Wells Sonthward, \$20; E. L. Marston and C. H. Stout, \$5 each; R. W. Bacot, \$1; M. R. Berry, D. E. Morgan and F. F. Seagram, \$2 each.

#### RELIEF WORK IN CHICAGO.

Chicago, July 16 .- At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the St. John's Relief Fund Association the report of the committee appointed to solicit funds from the Board of Trade and banks was read. Nearly \$6,000 has been secured in the two days the committee was at work. Four thousand dollars was given by the Board of Trade.

proclamation to the citizens of Boston, calling for contributions for the St. John's fire sufferers. The Canada, Atlantic and Piant Steamship Line will trans-port to Hallfax free any supplies intended for the relief of sufferers by the fire at St. John's.

DANIEL WILSON FINED FOR CORREPTION. Paris, July 16 .- M. Daniel Wilson, son-in-law of the late M. Grevy, whose implication in the traffic in decorations, when M. Grevy was President, caused such a scandal as to lead to the forced resignation of President Grevy, was recently elected Mayor of Lockes. Charges were made that he had used illegal means to secure his election, and he was placed on trial. To-day he was found guilty and fined 1,000 francs for corrupt practices.

#### FAMINE IN TEXAS AND MEXICO.

THE BORDER COUNTIES OF THE LONE STAF STATE DESTITUTE-ASSISTANCE ASKED FOR.

was at the Sea House, in Lafayette Place to-day, and during the course of a conversation in regard to the famine in portions of Texas and Northern Mexico.

"The people of all the border countles of Texas, beginning with Valverde and extending down to Cameron County, have been in a terrible condition for a long time owing to a drouth that has existed now for four seasons, during which time no crops area of many thousand square miles, and there is in this section a population of between 25,000 and 30,000 that may be said to be literally destitute. The people for a long time attempted to take care of themselves, but finally, last April, the destitution became so great that they were compelled to make known their condition and ask for help. Laredo, Austin, San Antonio and Corpus Christi responded by sending liberal donations, but further help is urgently needed. No crops can be raised this year, and the Mr. Rose has many letters from people living in One from T. W. Kennedy, of Rio Grande City, says:
- We have no hope of producing a crop of corn before next May or June. For three years we helped our-selves; the outside world knew nothing of our sufferings. White we had some stock we managed to ald our poorer neighbors, but that gone, we are helpless and are compelled to let our situation be known. Our destitute in Hidalgo and Starr counties will soon num-ber 5,000 persons. Two years of abundant rains will

County, says: "The poor are substering on the pro-visions sent by you and charatable people of Austin and Laredo. They will require assistance for at least four or five months, providing it rains and farmers can plant for fall crops. If not, then I cannot even form an idea of the consequence. The condition of

northern part of Mexico, extending as far west as the State of Durange. The Mexican Government has, in a measure, provided for the wants of its people by supplies of corn; but in Texas the destitute have been ependent upon the charity of their more fortunate

neighbors.

Mr. Rose is staying at the See House, No. 20 Lafay-btte Place, and any contributions sent to him will be used in the purchase of food, which will be distributed to the various relief committees organized in the different counties of Texas.

# AMERICAN TRADE ABROAD.

THE FOREIGN COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES DISCUSSED BY A FRENCH OFFICIAL

COMMISSIONER. "Courrier des Etats-Unis" of New-York pub-

lishes the following summary of an official report re-cently submitted to the French Government: "M. Maurice Duclos has just returned to France from a trip to the United States, where he had been sent by the French Government on a special mission to study the questions relating to the trade in sait meats, and to the organization of the service of sanitary inspection of these meats for exportation. Mr. Duclos for two months has been visiting the scaports and the principal centres of production-Chicago, Kansas City incinnati, etc. He has just handed his report to the Minister of Commerce. He first examines the general situation of commerce in the United States and the relation of that country with France. He shows that in 1891 as to imports France occupied the fourth rank, but that she occupied the third in regard to the total amount of transactions, including imports and exports. The report then discusses the countries of shich the United States is a good customer, and also those which are the best customers of the United States. Brazil is the one which draws the largest benefit from its relations with America, mainly on account of its coilee. It results from the ingenious comparisons explained in the report that France will

same way, since France ranks as the third purchaser of American products. "If the United States decided upon making com mercial treaties, England might be exacting as to the conditions, since her commerce comprises five-eighths of American exports and imports, and pays for that trade to the United States a balance of 1,100,000 francs each year. Germany, which buys one-third more than France, and whose transactions with America are evenly balanced, is also more favorably situated for negotiation. Still, France is of a certain importance to the United States, from which country she buys largely. It is well, however, to consider that the United States draws more profit from its relations not only with England and Germany, but also with Belgium, the Netherlands, and even with Portugal, Russia and Hayti."

find every advantage in 'a menageant' treating fairly,

or keeping on good terms with, the United States, for

the latter is one of the good customers of France.

And, reciprocally, the United States should act in the

DAMAGE BY FLAMES IN WILLIAMSPORT, PENN. Williamsport, Penn., July 16.-Fire of unknown origin started this morning in the storeroom of the Knapp Block, occupied by Balley & Gleker, books and stationery; Wills's millinery store and the Dodd Manufacturing Company. The contents of the stores were Bailey & Gleker's Toss is \$15,000, in surance \$11,000; Wills loses in excess of insurance, which is \$2,000; the Dodd Manufacturing Company loses over \$2,500, insurance \$1,500. The damage to the building is about \$2,000, covered by insurance.

Louisville, July 16.-Major William Tilman, excashler of the defunct Falls City Bank, who went to Canada ten months ago after having defrauded the bank by misappropriation of \$40,000 of its funds and using a widow's trust fund of \$15,000, has returned. The money which he took has been made good and the indictments against him were dismissed about two weeks ago. Major Tilman will take his family somewhere else and begin life anew.

# A BALL AT LONG BRANCH.

Long Branch, N. J., July 16 (Special).-The annual ball of the Ocean Hotel was held this evening in the hotel parlors. The floral decorations of the rooms were very elaborate, and the indies' gowns were for their richness and beauty. Many people from New-York, Brooklyn and Philadelphia were SELECTIONS FROM THE MAIL.

WELLAND AND SAULT STE. MARIE CANALS. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Why should there be a controversy over two cannie that are far apart in undisputed territory, and under different nationalities? Is not the Sault Ste. Marie Canal strictly American, in American waters, and built by the Government of the United States for its own commerce to traverse! Why, then, should the United States Government concede it, or any part of it, at any time, to the use of a foreign commerce! If it is attempted to use this narrow canal for a foreign commerce, as well as for our own, will not one or the other demand precedence? Was it not settled long ago that no man can serve two masters? It is so with the

In 1878 the writer placed a paper before Congress that commanded considerable attention. In this paper it was stated that the Canadian Government contem plated, in connection with works then under way, an expenditure of some \$30,000,000 for building the Welland Canal, and for perfecting a waterway by the St. Lawrence River to tide-water. Urging this as an incentive, the writer asked Congress to appropriate money for building the Harlem River Canal, that the American commerce might have a route more economical in time and money than any other through the Part of New-York, by this canal, and seaward by the deep channel of Long Island Sound, to Europe. This would be better than the present sandy Hook route; it would be better for American commerce than the Welland Canal.

Congress promptly appropriated \$300,000 for the Harlem River improvement, and the following year, \$100,000; about ten years afterward another sum of \$70,000, and still later, \$250,000, or \$720,000 in all. This was done in accordance with the United States Engineer's statement. The Harlem River work is now about a quarter done, although the United States Government had the opportunity of having the canal com-pleted in 1880 for the sum of \$070,000. This, however. Is not the way that Congress would have Gov-

ernment work done.
But the Canadian Government, with its 5,000,000 souls, more or less, having expended \$30,000,000 for its pet scheme, the Welland Canal, now contemplates a further expenditure of \$12,000,000 to \$17,000,000 that its commerce may have an easy and economi-Canadian Government, with its small population and limited resources, looks with jealous eyes upon us, while favoring its own commerce, while the United States Government, with its 65,000,000 souls, has not been enterprising enough to build this little Harlem Canal, which should have been completed in 1880; nor sould it think of spending \$40,000,000, or even \$30. 000,000 to perfect a complete waterway from the Great Lakes to Long Island Sound, and thence to Europe, a far preferable route to the Welland Canal and the St. Lawrence River. But what shall our Government do to stop the controversy! Why not fence in the Sault Ste Marie Canal to our own commerce, where it belongs ! Why, then, should not Congress, without further delay Harlem Canal, and the building of the Harlem Kills Canal (for the sum of \$2,620,000), may be taken in hand and speedily accomplished. The United States com-merce would then be able to take care of itself, and the Canadian commerce could go by the Welland Canal where it belongs. But does the President of the United States talk of retaliation? Is not retaliation war in embryo?

wisely and economically build this much-needed Harlem Canal in less than twenty years' time, while commerce waits, and that cannot make it cost less than \$3,000,000 or \$5,000,000, is not the government to compete successfully for its own carrying trade. It has rather core to the lunk shops of Enorge and hought up second-hand steamers which are to be received in the distant future, for its first-class mall service. It has rather invited foreign commerce to transport our products to the European waits, to carry our own people abroad when ther go, and to occupy the decks and wharves of our seasorts. Our own commerce does not exist in our North Atlantic waters. This streamer of facts seems incredible. Beyond question the English commerce prodominates in American waters—and the Congress of the United States would have it so.

New-York, July 8, 1892. CHARLES STOUGHTON.

ACCOUNTING FOR THE WHITE STRAWBERRIES To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I have seen from time to time n white strawberries as though they were a remarkable cultivated in our neighborhood, were the Alpine known as redwood and whitewood strawberries, which were small, of a peculiar musky flavor, and always left the hull on the plant. In a few years these

could they be found, and I think are yet found.

That place (Milton, N. Y.), has since become a great fruit district, and many a seedling respherey. n cultivation and have proved valuable. Years ago started here the first Lawton blackberry planta the fence rows as in the cultivated field; under cultivation they seemed no improvement upon the original and were abandoned. In the cultivation of flowers in this neighborhood, which is very extensive fruit bearing and winged seeds are getting much astray, noticeably the Japanese boneysuckle; fences for rods are covered with the sweet blooms grown from seeds carried a quarter of a mile from the nearest bush. Norway sprace trees I can take

up by the hundred in the grass, self-sown. Eulalia Zebrina and Variegata have filled my graswith thousands of plants, but always plain green and they have to be grubbed up every year. One of the most noticeable things in my yard is a very fine clump of hundreds of Auratum Canadensis and Superbun filles, self-sown, under a group of Liriadendron trees hiles, self-sown, under a group of Liriadendron trees. In the dense sod and shade they grow and flourish from year to year, and while I have planted auratum seed by the peck, I never grew a plant that came to flower, and in cuitivation the imported roots soon perish, while these in so unfavorable circumstances grow and flourish from year to year; some now fleve feet high with eight or ten blooms each are showy. I never cut the grass until they are mature, so it makes a wild bit of lawn, but attractive to me. Had it been run over by a lawn-mower weekly, it would have been famil to the young plants. I detected them when mere waifs and left them as an experiment, and was much pleased.

These white strawberries were undoubtedly from some garden distributed by birds or boys; perchance a sport as I have found white blacken raspherries by the roadside, but found them worthless under cultivation.

Creedmoor, July 12, 1802.

Creedmoor, July 12, 1802.

# THE NAME ADLAL

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In my copy of The Tribune of July 6, I saw a communication in relation to the meaning of the name "Adlai," and beg leave to differ entirely from the writer's opinion. The Hebrew name "Adlai" is derived from an old Arabic word signifying to be

lust, equitable and generous, and the true significa-tion of the word is "the justice of God." The Hebrew for "tired or weary" is "Adan," and strangely enough in the revised edition of Young's "Analytical Concordance" the definition of the word "Adam" is applied to the name "Adlal." SUUM CUIQUE. Brattleboro, Vt., July 7, 1892.

#### IT MADE NO DIFFERENCE TO THE ENUMERA-TORS.

To the Editor of The Tribune Sir: I notice in The Tribune this morning that th census frauds are to be tried. I would report to you that officers at our place demanded all the names of persons that were doing business here. I told them that some of us were not residents of the city, and their reply was that it made no difference.

New-York, July 11, 1892. N. N. RYERSON.

# HOW TO DEPOSE JUDGE LYNCH.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Str: While I fully sympathize with your severcensure of the actors in the recent lynching at Port Jervis and realize the demoralizing tendency of mob-law, I wish to call attention to the question if after all there may not be some excuse for an outraged community to take the execution of the law into its own hands. I believe that the real cause for these outbreaks is a lack of confidence in the courts owing to the notoriously lax and uncertain administration of er criminal laws.

When a crime has been committed there is in the minds of the people a demand that punishment, sure prompt and adequate shall be inflicted upon the crim This is not desire for vengeance, but for justice It is natural and universal. But from the moment the police are able to lay hands upon the offender (if they are so fortunate) every technicality and mean are employed to delay his trial and defeat the ends of justice. Even if, after a long delay, a convic tion is secured, then comes a motion for a new trini based, probably, on an alleged flaw in the indicament or improper evidence, neither having the slightes bearing upon the gullt of the accused. A judge nowever, is found whose regard for the letter of th law binds him to its spirit; the motion is granted the usual result follows—justice is defeated. In New-Jersey at this time is a self-confessed murderer, but even with his help the authorities assigns to be anable

to hang him because of the various technical appeals by a crafty lawyer to a higher court.

In the light of these facts, and many more equally familiar that might be cited, is it any wonder that the patience of the people becomes exhausted. We agree that they are wrong; but are they altogether without excuse?

Ering the accused promptly to trial, give him every proper opportunity for defence. Let justice, rather than anawkish sentiment, control both judge and jury, and when conviction results jet swift punishment follow. When this is attained public confidence in the courts will return, and not before.

New-York, July 9, 1892.

W. M. I.

### A PROBLEM IN LITERARY ETHICS.

To the Editor of The Trioune.

Sir: For the benefit of "Scribelerius." let me state that I have had many similar experiences to his own. But I find that such editors, though lack-ing the pollteness to send the civil post-card of acknowledgement, either return the MS, in a few weeks, or publish it in their own good time. How ever, I sent a Thanksgiving story to a well-known religious (!) paper last October. I heard nothing of it, nor did my tale appear; whereupon I wrote to the editor, enclosing stamp for reply, with no result. So I went to the office, and there was told result. So I went to the office, and there was tone in a most indifferent manner that stories were usually manded over to Mrs. So-and-so for examination; perhaps she was retaining the article to publish next November. Perhaps she is-I do pot know yet; for, though I told this gentleman that the Ms. was of money value to me, and that I should expect to have it returned, or to hear certainly that it wall be published at the proper season. I have had no further information. Now I should like to ask for advice. What is my proper course?

Orange, July 8, 1892.

Orange, July 8, 1892.

### RAILROAD INTERESTS.

THE FREIGHT RATE INVESTIGATION. END OF THE INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMIS-MON'S WORK AT CHICAGO.

Chicago, July 16 .- The three members of the Inter state Commerce Commission who have been delving for tangible evidence to support the numerous charges of discrimination in freight rates closed their investi-gation to-day, after a three-days' session. It is not their intention to abandon the inquiry entirely. They can do nothing until after September 6, when Judge Gresham is to hear the petition whereby they hope to secure an order compelling witnesses to answer ques tions and the Illinois Steel Company to submit its

stock-book for inspection.

A final effort was made to-day to shed so on the mysterious rate cutting, alleged to be exten-sive, on lines running east from Chicago. E. A. Dawson, Western superintendent of the Union Fast Freight line; William Borner, general Western freight agent of the Pennsylvania, and C. L. Thomas, assistant general freight agent of the Chicago and Eric, testified, which ended the investigation. In Omaha on Monday the Commission will take up charges of discrimination preferred by grain shippers against the Wabash road.

After the adjournment of the Commission this afternoon, the three members went to District-Attorney Milpresented to Judge Gresham on September 6 in the case of Sumner Hopkins, agent of the Wabash road. case of Sammer Repairs, agent of the Wabash, secured the Incorporation of his objections to certain questions asked Mr. Hopkins by the Commission. Mr. Locke's objections were on the ground that the Commission could not assume the powers of a Grand Jury, and had exceeded its jurisdiction.

#### COMMISSION-PAYING TO BE KEPT UP.

ommissions on passenger business in the territory of the Chicago and Ohio River Traffic Association ha failed. The question was the subject of a conference of the general passenger agents of all the interested lines, including the Illinois Central and the Chicago nd Eastern Illinois, which are not members of the ssociation. The Ellnois Central declined to go into he movement. The representative of that road said it was the policy of his company to pay commissions. and it would continue to do so. It was decided to bandon the subject, and recommend to the general managers of the association lines that the payment of commissions be continued on an equalized basis.

PREPARING TO MOVE THE WHEAT CROP. Chicago, July 16 (Special),--" We estimate," said the traffic manager of a big Western road this evening. Tthat Kansas City will send at least half her new wheat crop to market within the next two or three months, and in order to be prepared when the demand for cars comes in to furnish them as rapidly as possible, and in such numbers as may be needed, all the roads are very active just now malding re pairs and arranging to rent and borrow from lines in other portions of the country where there will not be so much traffic."

isagreement between M. Beernaert, president of the buncil, and M. Woeste, the leader of the Ciericals,

vote, for the present Assembly in Belgium is con-stituent. At the general elections of June 14 and 21 bers, and it cannot command the two-thirds majority necessary for carrying out its own plan of constitu tional revision. It seems that, in order to secure the required majority, the Catholics have concluded an alliance with the ministerial group, which embraces some Liberals. The price of this alliance is the resome Liberals. The price of this amane is the re-nunciation by the ultramontane Catholics of their op-position to the referendum. On the other hand, the Ministry may have promised not to support all the demands of the Liberals in regard to the extension of the popular suffrage. When the Belgian Chambers, under the pressure of public opinion, which had awakened to a sense of shame at the fact that there were only 135,000 electors in a country having nearly 7,000,000 inhabitants, voted that the Constitution bould be revised, the main object of that intended revision was to increase the number of voters. Cabinet obtained its desire that the right of referendum should be also included in the revision programme By the exercise of that right the King would be em powered directly to consult the Nation in regard to its approval or disapproval of legislative acts M. Woeste and the Catholic party declared themselves opposed to the referendum, which was fought also by the Radicals, who saw in its application a dengerous interference on the part of the royal power. Nover-theless, the referendum was accepted by the Chambers as one of the two questions to be submitted to the Con-attiuent Assembly. M. Woeste has abandoned opposi-tion to it, probably after having obtained from Premier Beermert a piedge that the Ministerial Deputies will been the Cacholic Conservatives in forming a two-birds majority, which will vote down the propositions of the laberals tending to universal suffrage, or at least to a large lucrease in the number of Belgian electors.

THE SECOND NEW-JERSEY RRIGADE BREAKS CAMP. Sea Girt, N. J., July 16 (Special).-The members of the Second New Jersey Brigade, who have been in camp here since last saturday, broke camp to-day. The 7th Regiment, of Trenton, started first, followed by the 6th, who marched out an hour later. Essex Troop was the last to go, leaving at 4 o'clock, soon after the departure of the 3d Regiment and Gatling Gun Battery B. Before starting the officers of all he commands marched to brigade and Governor's headquarters and paid their respects to Genera sewell and Governor Abbett. Discipline was relaxed a little last night and the men made merry until the wee hours of the morning, holding concerts, serenades. mock funerals and grotesque parades. A burlesque tilting exhibition, in limitation of the Essex Troopers' tournament of yesterday, was given by some of the men of the 6th Regiment. Several of the brigade hospital corps, who were out after "taps" last night, discovered a soldier hidden in a box-car near the camp entrance. He told them that his companions were put in the guard-house while trying to run the guard and he escaped. Fearing the same fate, they left the soldier still concealed and made a rush for amp, telling the sentry, who tried to stop them, that they were the ambulance corps after a litter for a man who lay injured on the track. with the litter and brought the hidden soldier safely into comp and escaped arrest themselves. The story got out this morning, causing a big laugh. Private Otto Mott, of Company E. 3d Regiment, of Elizabeth, was court-martialed for refusing to deguard duty and was dishonorably discharged and deprived of his WOMEN'S WORK AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

Albany, July 16.-The committee on women's work n literature has already begun the work of collecting books written by the women of New-York State for the Columbian Exposition, and the library will contain books written by famous women writers of all coun-ries. The National Board of Lady Managers has lanned for the Women's Building a retrospective re new of the important work accomplished by women college of Music.

Plano-forte teachers: erificates. Examiners: Will Maron. A. C. M., and Albert Ross Parsons. A. C. Dudley Buck. President; H. R. Palmer, Emilie A. Which are conducted by women are to be represented in the form of small maps or graphic charts to be hung upon the walls, the record of its origin, growth the past, representing work of extraordinary merit of women. Charitable and philanthropic organizations which are conducted by women are to be represented

and achievements. All persons knowing of unusual or especially interesting work being done by women should speedily bring the fact to the attention of the Roard.

INDIAN DAY AT MT. GRETNA.

ADDRESSES BY CAPTAIN PRATT, HERBERT WELSH

AND YOUNG INDIANS. Mount Greins, Penn., July 16 (Special).-Captain

Pratt and a large number of Indians were present at the Pennsylvania Chautauqua to-day, and it has rightly been designated Indian day. The school band, com-posed of eighteen full-blooded Indians, accompanied the visitors, and gave an excellent concert in the afternoon. Reuben Wolf, a Sioux, is leader of this band and a musician of some ability. Captain Pratt made a public address to a large audience, and made some remarkable statements. He said the Indians of the West are not farming; in the main their children are not going to school, unless forced to by the reservation police. The Sioux tribe is a tribe of paupers By our Indian treatles the Indians have been reduced to this condition. We blame the soldiers for massacring the Indians of the West; but the real blame lies with those who made these treaties. The only thing that will lift the Indian up is to have him work on the reservation; they die of whiskey and idleness. They are good and conscientious workers. They should be admitted into citizenship unlimited by any him drances. The Indian desires it. This country would have been a great deal better off had the Indian Department never existed.

Two young Indian braves made addresses to the Two young Indian braves made addresses to the audience, Reuben Wolf and Richard Davis, of the Cheyenne tribe. They both spoke on "Our Immediate and classical courses." heyenne tribe. They both spoke on "Our Immediate Want-Unlimited Citizenship in the United States," and favored the passage of an act of Congress giving them equal citizenship and equal rights with other Amercan citizens. These addresses were well received and elicited much applause.

Another speaker was Herbert Welsh, of Philadelphia, secretary of the National Indian Rights Association. He dwelt upon the achievements of this body, and requested charity from American citizens to aid the Indians in districts where they could become farmers and useful men. Mrs. A. S. Quinton, president af the National Indian Association, interested a large audience with her experiences of seven months among

the different Indian tribes of the West last year. This morning the Rev. Mosley H. Williams, This morning the Rev. Mosley H. Williams, secretary of the American Sunday-School Union, talked on "The Development of the Sunday-School," and showed how it had expanded from Eiblical times and past ages to one of the world's greatest developing and educating institutions. The Indian band gave a concert in the afternoon. A quartet of two Indian girls and two boys sang. To-morrow no trains will be run to Mount Gretna, and the gates to the Chautauqua will remain closed. The first week of the Chautauqua closes with good encouragement for the second week.

#### THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL ASSEMBLY.

day of the Sunday-school Ascembly brought out the inrgest audiences of the week. In the morning the young folks studied a lesson on "The Books of the puble," The normal hour was devoted to "The Laws of Teaching" and the post-graduate department devoted its attention to the topic, "The Captivity a model teachers' meeting for the study of Acts. The musical feature of the Assembly occurred this evening, when Professor John R. Sweney and his Assembly choir gave their annual concert. The programme was as follows: Anthem, "My Heart is Fixed," choir; duet, "Prayer of the Wanderer," Miss Emeline G. Futler and Isaac H. Meredith; soprano solo, "Bobolink," Mrs. Henry Erdman; anthem, "Sun of My Soul," choir; recliation, Miss G. G. Moore; trio, "I Will Sing of Mercy," Mrs. Benjamin Miller, Mrs. S. D. Paine and Mrs. George D. Bennett; peans duct, "The Polonaise," Mrs. J. R. sweney and Mrs. Josephine Sweney; anthem, "Nearer My God, to Thee," choir; duet, "Nearest and Dearest," Miss Fuller and Mr. Meredith; solo, "Always Together," Professor Sweney; anthem, "O, How Lovely," choir "Cicely and the Bears" and "Street Cries," Mrs.
F. Parker Paxon; duet, "A, B, C," Mrs. Nelle
Easton and Professor Sweney; anthem, "Great and
Marvellous," chor.
To-morrow morning Chancellor N. Street soprano solo, Miss Addle Delekman; recitations,

Marvellous," choir.

To-morrow morning Chancellor N. Sims, of Syracuse University, will deliver the buccalaureate semion.

CLOSING PRICES OF SAN FRANCISCO STOCKS. San Francisco, July 16, 1892. 

# New Publications.

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